



Middlebury Register.

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E. H. THORP, Editor and Manager.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1893.

The municipal elections in Kansas last week resulted in victories for the Republicans. The Populists, who were in a majority last fall, seem to have lost their grip on the State. So much the better for Kansas.

The electrocution act in force in New York State has led to a movement for the abolition of capital punishment. The assembly voted for such abolition last week, 78 to 29. The bill was killed in the senate, however.

Mr. Cleveland's biographer, George F. Parker, has been rewarded with the consulship at Birmingham, England. In this connection it is recalled that Lincoln paid off his biographer, W. D. Howells, with a consulship and that Franklin Pierce did the same by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

The Chicago newspapers deny emphatically that there will be any extortionate charges on the World's fair grounds and specify at length the multitude of things one can see and have for the price of simple admission to the enclosure. We sincerely hope that these statements are true.

A New York court is trying to find out whether false teeth are necessities of life. A minor had a set built, and the dentist is now endeavoring to recover the price of them from the parent. The dentist's lawyer claims and the defendant's counsel denies that false teeth come within the common-law rule that a parent is responsible for all necessities of life furnished members of his family.

This is the time of year when the benefits of making roads properly are realized. At no time this spring has it been impossible to drive quickly and comfortably from Middlebury to East Middlebury or to West Cornwall, in both of which directions special efforts at road-building have been made. Off these improved highways the traveling has not been as bad as usual, but it was bad enough.

The most radical form of journalism that the world has yet seen was originated by a genius in faraway Budapest, in Hungary. It is nothing more nor less than a telephonic newspaper, the editors of which tell the news and give their views to subscribers by wire. It has subscribers in every town of the country possessing a telephonic system. A few people who think they have been abused are not exactly pleased with the scheme, nor does the government approve of it, for it cannot exercise a satisfactory censorship over the news sent out. But the subscribers are pleased and the enterprise is set down as a success.

The establishment of woman suffrage in Kansas has added new terrors to the politics of the region and new problems for solution by those who would achieve political success. Mrs. Palmer, who sought to be mayor of Kansas City at the late election, was a victim of her seal skin cloak, in consequence of the possession of which her vote was only 50, all told. The voters do not object to seal skins on principle, it appears; but, unfortunately for her political chances, Mrs. Palmer bought one that came nearer the ground than any other woman's in the city, and only five of her fellow-citizens, upon whom she had relied for victory, would vote for her.

THE SCHOOL LAW.

The committee on education of the 1892 house of representatives got themselves together at Montpelier the other day to talk over the new school law and see if they could find out what it means. Their conclusions are published, as follows:

The committee hold that the public money must be divided among the districts as the statute in force prior to April 1 directs. Any surplus remaining after the district matters are wound up is the property of the tax payers of such districts and can be divided among them or disposed of as they see fit. Wood on hand is likewise the property of the district and not included in the school property to be turned over to the town. The school directors may legally

elect one of their own members as clerk of the board. Directors should have been elected by ballot. Such as were not at the March meeting should resign and let the selectmen appoint their successors.

It is entirely probable that the committee undertook to enact a law having such provisions as they say this one has, but whether the law is what they say it is, is another question. Courts sometimes fail to agree with legislators as to the interpretation of statutes. The opinions expressed are of interest, however, and so we give them for what they are worth.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Hon. E. J. Phelps, principal counsel for the United States in the Bering sea arbitration, seems to be quite enough for that eminent English lawyer, Sir Charles Russell.—[Boston Record.]

The judgment of Matthew Stanley Quay on the moral fitness of William Roach to sit in the United States senate will be one of the most interesting things that the immediate future is likely to bring us.—[Providence Journal.]

It pays the farmer to act on the square. He may "sneak" his butter or his maple sugar or his eggs by placing the best on top and may get the better of a customer once, but the customer "spots" him, avoids him in the future and warns all his neighbors against him.—[Northfield News.]

The district school system has not been wiped out one day too soon for the good of the public schools of the State. These controversies over the disposition of the "surplus" and school property are only exposing the grant of graft that many districts have for years been playing, particularly in the matter of public money.—[Montpelier Watchman.]

Fast day has become a solemn humbug, to most practical intents and purposes. Our worthy governor designates it as a day of "fasting, humiliation and prayer," but he and everyone else knows perfectly well that it will not be observed as such. In order to secure any kind of an attendance the churches are obliged to hold a union meeting, which will be attended by a handful of the faithful, mostly women. The great mass of the people will celebrate the day as a holiday.—[St. Johnsbury Republican.]

ADDISON COUNTY FARMING.
A NEW VIEW OF THE QUESTION BY A FORMER PASTOR IN THE COUNTY.

JELICO, Tenn., April 10, 1893.

Editor of the Register:—This question, like Banquo's ghost, will not down, because men are continually trying to farm in Vermont and failing, while others are trying and succeeding. Is the failure in the State or in the man? Would the farmer who fails in Vermont succeed among the mountains of East Tennessee, on the sandy plains of Florida or on the rich bottom lands of the great West? Vermont is not the only place where farming does not pay. But, as a rule, would such men succeed in other vocations? Is farming the only business that does not pay? No business will pay when the man is subtracted from it. There are two kinds of theft which cannot long go undetected—stealing from one's self and stealing from one's farm. And the farmer who steals from his farm will very naturally steal from himself, his wife and his children. A farmer who habitually robs the feed-box and expects a good day's work from his team is not only a thief, but a cruel one. Let men keep a book account with their farm and see if it owes them a living. We must deal honestly even by land. Some land has been so unjustly treated, so systematically robbed, that it cannot laugh even when tickled with a hoe. What all Florida land today? It has been burned over by Indians, whites and negroes for a century. What is the history of the "abandoned farms" of Vermont or of New England? What treatment did they get? What style of men lived on them? Would it be easier to recover the farms than the people who abandoned them?

Does it pay to farm in Vermont? That depends partly upon what one is striving for. Some are seeking for money and the influence it gives them over men and things. Others want political power. Many seek pleasure, intense excitement, vast business competition, the struggle for mastery over others. Possibly Vermont might not be as favorable an arena for such conflicts, though riches, pleasure and power have rewarded the push of Vermont energy. But if one is seeking the noblest manhood and womanhood, the purest patriotism, the richest and sweetest domestic happiness, wealth and purity of thought, the best interests of time and eternity, a life not spoiled by death, honor in the person not the position, why, then, Vermont is as good a place for this highest, holiest contest as can be found on the "top side" of God's beautiful green earth. When Gen. Lewis Cass revisited his native New Hampshire as the guest of Daniel Webster, he expressed surprise that anything would grow on such soil. The great statesman replied that the ground was too poor and strong for good farming, "so we build school houses and churches and raise men." Mr. Cass thought the business had been eminently successful. And certainly Vermont would not suffer by comparison with her sister States in the number and quality of men and women who have honored her name and blessed the world.

"O noble mother of great sons,
Worthy to rank among earth's mightiest ones,
And daughters fair and beautiful and good,
Yet wise and strong in loftiest womanhood!"

Let one travel from Eastport to San Francisco and from Cape Flattery to Key West and he will find in every State a fair sample of the brain, brawn, blood and beauty which have made the Green Mountains famous at home and abroad; in halls of learning, where high scholarship wins; in the senate chamber, where Greek cuts Greek in the battle of giants, or on the field of carriage, where the bravest are put in front and the ranks closed up. Yes, it pays to farm in Vermont if the farm includes the home,

with all its trinity of mind and heart and soul.

"Man is the noblest growth our realm supports,
And souls are ripened in our northern sky."

But if the home is excluded in the inventory; if the children are not counted as well as the stock; if physical, mental and spiritual graces are ignored or undervalued, then farming pays nowhere; in short, nothing pays anywhere.
L. C. PARTRIDGE.

PROFITABLE RUM RAIDS.

The local rum business met with discouragements on Saturday and Monday. On Saturday Sheriff Merritt and Deputies Cobb and Middlebrook visited the saloon in the north part of the brick building on Main street next to Mr. Bond's store and made a seizure of drinkables. The lot included a seven-gallon keg of whiskey, a similar package of gin, two quarts of whiskey in a jug, a ten-gallon keg of rum, a bottle of whiskey, a bottle of rum and 14 bottles of beer. State's Attorney Fish was down from Vergennes to conduct the subsequent proceedings, which were before Justice F. H. Button. The stuff was condemned and taken to the town agency. Peter Donnelly, who is alleged to have been the manager of the establishment, is not in town, so that nothing further has been done. On Monday Deputy Sheriff Cobb explored the woodshed of Daniel Donnelly on South street, where he discovered five barrels of bottled beer, each barrel containing ten dozen bottles; a ten-gallon keg of rum and a five-gallon keg of gin. This stuff was also condemned at a hearing before Justice Button and turned over to the agency. Grand Juror W. H. Button conducted the case for the State. The town officers who manage the agency say that the liquor taken from these two places is so poor that none of it can be used. It will accordingly be spilled as soon as the necessary proceedings are over.

TRIED SUICIDE, BUT FAILED.

A few years ago Mr. L. W. Spaulding of Bridport obtained a divorce from his wife. The custody of a young son was awarded to her. She took the child out of the State, whereupon the court changed its order as to custody, giving it to the father. Mr. Spaulding after a long search located the woman and child at Fort Plain, N. Y., and went there, got the boy and brought him home. The woman was living there with a man who called himself Potter, though his real name was Virgel.

A few weeks ago the woman in the case attempted suicide by shooting herself with a revolver at Fultonville, N. Y.; and, though she succeeded in hurting herself badly, she was alive at last accounts. At Fultonville she went by the name of Miss Grace Leon. A Fort Plain paper, commenting on the attempted suicide, tells of the finding of the woman and child by Mr. Spaulding, last September, and says: "She continued working at the Union Hotel for several weeks after her divorced husband had gone away with the child, and after her dismissal led a very immoral life. Her right name cannot be ascertained, as she is said to have adopted a new alias wherever she went."

A sister living in the west part of the county has been down to Fort Plain and brought Mrs. Virgel, Miss Leon, or whatever her name may be, to her home.

COUNTY AND VICINITY NOTES.

G. E. Flint of New Haven has bought the Dickenson farm on Munger street.

Col. N. F. Dunshee of Bristol has sold an interest in his dry goods business to L. O. Chapin.

Bristolites have organized a base-ball club, with Arthur F. Gove as manager, and it will at once begin practice.

New York people will erect a club house on the Fort Cassin property at the mouth of Otter creek this summer.

Conductor Woodbury of a freight train was hurt Monday near New Haven station by his head coming in contact with a bridge. He was taken to Vergennes and cared for.

The residence of E. B. Palmer, a mile east of Bristol village, was burned on Friday evening last. The fire is supposed to have caught from a defective flue. The loss is about \$2000; insurance, \$1700. Mr. Palmer will at once rebuild. The fire lighted up the sky for miles around and gave rise to stories that the whole business part of Bristol village was going up in smoke.

Mrs. Mary H. Dana of New Haven has recently completed and sent to the World's fair a collection of 21 oil paintings on Vermont marble, and ultimately intended to be placed in the house of Senator Proctor in Washington. The artist has been engaged nearly a year in the work and was personally selected by Senator Proctor. The marbles are in the form of panels. The largest one, 10 by 30 inches, represents Chicago as it was in 1833. The two next larger, 12 by 24 inches, represent a view in Otter Creek valley taken from Proctor. On a panel 8 by 20 inches is another view in the same direction. The remainder vary in size from 16 by 14 inches to smaller, but

all represent Vermont views. Some of the paintings are to go into the woman's building, and some with the exhibit of the Vermont Marble company.

BRIDGE BURNED.

The bridge over the Black River at Ludlow, on the line of the Rutland railroad, was set on fire by a locomotive Wednesday afternoon, and burned. It was of wood, 190 feet long. A trestle was put in yesterday. Trains were considerably delayed.

VERMONT AT CHICAGO.

The Vermont World's fair commissioners have prepared this programme for the dedication of the State building at Chicago, May 10:

Musical programme:
Muscle.....Trio from Chicago Conservatory of Music.
Muscle.....Orchestra.
Muscle.....Trio from Chicago Conservatory of Music.
Muscle.....Orchestra.
Muscle.....Trio from Chicago Conservatory of Music.
Muscle.....Orchestra.
Muscle.....Trio from Chicago Conservatory of Music.
Muscle.....Orchestra.
Muscle.....Trio from Chicago Conservatory of Music.
Muscle.....Orchestra.

STOCK NOTES.

The Spanish Merino stock ram Ben Harrison, owned by E. N. Bissell and E. E. Stickney of East Shoreham, was shorn the 1st inst., yielding a fleece of 30 lbs., 3 oz.; days' growth, 340; weight of carcass, 173 lbs. The animal is two years old.

H. E. Taylor of West Cornwall on Monday shipped by express to John W. Carpenter of Batesville, O., eight French Merino sheep. The total weight of the animals and the light crates in which they went was 1470 lbs. He received a good price for them.

"What! Smoking, Fred? Thought the doctor told you it would kill you?"
"So he did, and I quit. But at the end of a week I wanted to die, so I'm smoking again."—[Exchange.]

Ask questions:

"Is it handsome, genuine, accurate?"

Is it modern, with all the improvements? In all sizes and styles for everybody; the new, quick-winding Waterbury?"

Yes—to everything. A prominent publisher writes:

"You made one additional customer, and my quick-winding Waterbury is a better time-keeper than a hundred-dollar watch a friend of mine bought some months ago."

Yet the cost ranges from \$15 down to \$4. It has a jeweled movement, and is cased in jewelry, open-faces, filled gold, coin-silver, etc. Every jeweler sells it.

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HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, ETC.

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Bonnets and Hats

FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.

A fine assortment of

KID GLOVES,

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Call and see them.

MRS. W. C. FOOTE.

April 14, 1893.

MEN'S HATS!

Gentlemen:—Why do you pay such outrageous prices for hats? You are satisfied with the way they wear; you are pleased with the way they look. This may all be, but we can save you money on them. Explaining this statement, would say that our hats do not have any high-priced city retailer's name in them, which everybody knows adds to the cost like a patent on some simple contrivance. Perhaps you ask, are these hats all right in style, finish and durability? We guarantee them to be so in every respect; that is, we will give you a new hat, if the one purchased does not wear as it should, or even return your money if you prefer. When in need of hats or anything else in GENT'S FURNISHINGS, GOODS come to our store for them and you will be glad you did so.

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Chinas and Japs, plain, polka dots and figures. Real Habutai wash Silks, Changeables in every combination, Taffetas for Trimmings, Linings and Skirts.

FANCY SILKS, IMMENSE VARIETY, ALL NEW.

"A word about Blacks." Market reports claim an advance on Silks. This is correct. We bought early and at old prices. You'll pay more next season. We give you every advantage. Never ask more till we pay it. Black silk dresses are always in good taste. This season better than ever. No stock like ours in town. Come or send for samples.

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Surplus - - - - - 204,484.88

Total Assets, - - - \$3,504,906.17

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4 1-2 PER CENT.

All taxes are paid by the bank on deposits of \$1000 or less. Deposits are received in sums from \$1 to \$2000, and no interest will be paid on any sum in excess of this amount, except on deposits by widows, orphans, administrators, executors, guardians, charitable or religious institutions or on trust funds deposited by order of court.

This bank protects Vermont securities for the investment of its funds and sends no money out of the State until the home demand is met. No money loaned to any officer or trustee of the bank.

Funds may be sent by bank check or draft or postal money order and deposit book will be returned by next mail.

Applications for loans or for information as to standing of the bank may be made to Rufus Wainwright, Middlebury, J. E. Roberts, Vergennes, or E. C. Dike, Bristol.

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Deposits for less than six months will draw a lower rate of interest. Taxes on accounts not exceeding \$1,000 will be paid by the company.

Deposits made between the 15th and 18th days, inclusive, of any month will draw interest from the 15th of that month.

Funds may be sent by bank check, draft, or postal money order, and deposit book will be returned immediately.

If you contemplate changing your account or starting a new one, we shall be glad to serve you. We grant the usual accommodations consistent with conservative banking.

For the convenience of any parties, deposits may be left with Mr. F. H. Farrington of Brandon, who will forward same to us and we will then mail book direct to depositor. Mr. Farrington will also receive application for loans on real estate and approved collaterals, when desired.

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in Middlebury and vicinity and will undertake to dispose of such as may be put in his

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FOR SALE!

The large brick house and barn, recently occupied by the late L. R. Sayre.

For price and terms apply to